NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1877.

Vol ... X X X VI No. 11,217.

THE GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED. 411 THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET CONFIRMED WITH LITTLE OPPOSITION-GEN. GARPIELD VOL-UNTARILY REMAINS IN THE HOUSE-THE SOUTH-ERN POLICY-LOUISIANA AND SOUTH CAROLINA

SENATORSHIPS. Whatever opposition there may have been originally to the President's Cabinet nominations was not manifested when they came before the Senate for confirmation. There were two opposing votes to three of the candidates; the others were confirmed unani-It is asserted that Mr. Blaine formed the purpose of placing himself at the head of an Anti-Administration faction, but that the unanimity with which the people approved the policy of the President, as well as the small following he found in Congress, decided him to change his tactics. Mr. Hayes will take no hasty steps in reference to the conflicting State Governments in Louisiana and South Carolina. Gen. Garfield at the President's special request, has withdrawn from the Senatorial contest in Ohio.

THE ADMINISTRATION TRIUMPH.

SUDDEN CRUMBLING OF THE ANTI-ADMINISTRATION FACTION-THE CABINET CONFIRMED WITH ONLY TWO OPPOSING VOTES TO THREE OF THE MEM-

INV TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, March 11.-President Hayes's first campaign with the small Republican faction in the Senate which believed that it could force the President to regard its wishes in the selection of his Cabinet came to an abrupt close yesterday by the utter rout and unconditional surrender of the whole array. Only a small number of Senators was at any time engaged in the combination to obstruct the President in carrying out the much needed reforms in the Government to which he was committed, but these seemed to have felt ceriain that they could rally enough to their support, in view of the small Republican majority in the Senate and the disposition of the Democrats heretofore to allow the Republicans to carry on their contests inside their own ranks, to force President Hayes to terms. They expected, in short, that the Republicans would so vote as to cause the greatest ord in the Republican ranks, and upon this expectation they founded the whole movement. But, in spite of the bitter feeling still prevalent among some portions of the Democracy on account of the struggle over the Electoral Commission and its report, only two Democrats could be found ready to ignore the traditions of the Senate under all parties to promptly confirm the right of a President to elect his own Cabinet advisers. It is useless to disguise the fact that the reference of the delay attending their confirmation were intended as a studied insult, and that a few Republican Senators, who had not been able to dictate to the President in this matter, were alone responsible for it. The matter went further than this, too, and contemplated the formation of a Republican anti-Administration party. This movement had the support and sympathy of the machine politicians and many of the office-seekers, who saw their prospects for advancement melting away before the policy illustrated by the appointment of President Hayes's Cabinet; but this continued only for about three days. Never has the response from the country so astonished men who have heretofore considered themselves richly endowed with political sagneity as in the present case. So overwhelming was their defeat that yesterday, when a single objection would have carried the con-

Key. The rest were confirmed without a Yea and A motion was first made to take up the nomination of David M. Key as Postmaster-General for imme diate action. A vote upon the question of confirming it was taken by Yeas and Nays, and resulted—Yeas, 54; Nays, 2, the negative votes being cast by Democrates. This vote seemed to be regarded as a test of the strength of the opposition to the remaining nominations, and no further opposition was made against any of them beyond a demand for a roll-call in the cases of Messrs. Schurz and Evarts. The vote on Mr. Schurz's nomination was 44 for confirmation and 2 against it. The vote on Mr. Evarts's nomination was about the same, quite a number of Senators on both having abstained from voting, and the few negative votes in each instance being cast by Democrats, Senator Cameron (Penn.) voted for Evarts, Schurz, and Key. Mr Conkling refrained from voting on this nomination The nominations of George W. McCrary, to be Secretary of War; Richard W. Thompson, to be Secretary of the Navy, and Charles Devens, to be Attorney-General were confirmed without a roll-call or even a division of the Senate in either case.

sideration of the Cabinet nominations over till

Monday, not a man was found to object, and only

two to vote against the three men to whom they

were most opposed-Messrs, Evarts, Schurz, and

FACTS AND RUMORS.

THE LOUISIANA AND SOUTH CAROLINA CLAIMANTS-THE EXTRA SESSION-APPOINTMENTS IN THE SOUTH - MARINE PAYMASTERSHIP - DISTRICT

COMMISSIONERS. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE. Washington, March 11 .- Since the Cabinet con firmations the only open question of interest connected with the extra session of the Senate is whether Senator Morton's committee will report in favor of Kellogg and Corbin and seek to secure their admission this session. Mr. Morton declines to say what his own intentions are in this regard, and does not appear to wish to commit himself in advance of the action of his committee. An attempt to seat the two claimants in advance of the settlement of the difficulties growing out of the rival State governments in Louisiana and South Carolina would be sure to lead to a long debate, and would prolong the session for at least two or three weeks. It is not probable that such an attempt, if made, would be successful. While many Senators hold that the Senate should decide by its action which is the rightful government in those States, and so relieve the President of the responsibility, there are others who believe that a satisfactory settlement can best be effected by the Executive, and that, pending his action, the Senate should take no steps in the matter. It is almost certain that, if the committee reports now a motion to postpone the consideration of the question until next December, it will be carried. Should the committee decide not to report this session, there appears to be no reason why an adjournment cannot be reached at the end of the present week, or, at the latest, some time next week. The determination has been reached to avoid an extra session of Congress if possible. The problem of providing for the pay of the army for six months is the only one that needs solution. All supplies can be purchased under contract in pursuance of existing laws, as quoted in THE TRIBUNE dispatches on Saturday. There have been intimations that certain public-spirited capitalists would advance the five or six millions needed to pay the troops, and accept the pay-rolls as security. The whole subject will be submitted by the President to his Cabinet at its first meeting, and if an extra session can be avoided by the use of means which are not in any degree of questionable legality, Congress will not essemble till Autumn, and probably not until De-

The fears of some Republicans that Postmaster-General Key would be disposed to fill the offices ander his control with Democrats, to the exclusion

will probably be short-lived. In organizing the department here he has already indicated that he does whose selection a Postmaster-General has much personal interest, and is usually consulted. The colored Republicans of the South may also be sure of receiving full recognition at his hands. He has no desire Southern policy. In the administration of the Post-Office Department, so far as it relates to the South, there will be no ignoring of the claims of Republicans, and the only change of policy in regard to the appointing of Republicans will probably be that none will be imported from the North to hold positions which can be filled by Southern men who are either Republicans or are willing to come into accord with the National Administration on the platform of the recognition of the legal rights of all citizens, and the prompt and full enforcement of all

to be a candidate for the paymastership of the Marine Corps, made vacant by the death last week of Major Cash. It is understood that a former law, which provided that staff appointments in the Marine Corps should be made by promotion from the line, was unaccountably left out of the Revised Statutes. Section 1,599 of the Revised Statutes does at the same time provide that no person under 20 or over 25 years of age shall be appointed from civil life as a commissioned officer of the Marine Corps. From this it would seem that Mr. Tyner is likely to be debarred from this appointment. The position is greatly sought, and would make a comfortable berth for the ex-Postmaster General. The disbursements of the office are something over a million dollars annually, with free quarters, comfortable salary, and numerous perquisites.

President Hayes is understood to have decided that of the three commissioners of this District, two shall be residents of Washington-one a Democrat and the other a Republican-and one shall be selected from the country at large. If this is done, the commissioners will represent substantially the sources of revenue from which District expenditures are paid. Two-thirds of the expense is theoretically collected from the tax-payers, and one-third is paid by the General Government.

It is reported that one of the earliest acts of President Hayes's administration will be to change some of the important Federal officers in Several of these are negroes Louisiana. who can neither read nor write. Even the important position of Naval Officer at New-Orleans is held by a negro whose accounts come up to the auditing officers of the Treasury signed by his mark. This person is notoriously unable to read or write, and is reported to divide the large emoluments of his office with outside persons. Senator Edmunds's health has been so sorely tried

by his labors on the Electoral Tribunal that he will not be able to return to his seat in the Senate during President Hayes's nominations to committees and | the present extra session. He leaves with his family for Florida on Tuesday. Gen. B. F. Butler is reported in a Sanday paper to

he annoyed at the reports in circulation that he was opposed to the confirmation of Judge Devens. Whether this be true or not, it does not appear to check the course of a story that is going the rounds in Congressional circles. It is that the General waited upon a New-England Senator on Wednesday and besought him to vote against Judge Devens, saying: "Why, if he is confirmed, there will be a majority against us in the Cabinet."

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE HOUSE. THE OTHO SENATORSHIP DECLINED BY GEN. GAR-FIELD, AT THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST, IN ORDER TO HELP SUSTAIN HIS SOUTHERN POLICY IN THE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.] Washington, March 11 .- Gen. Garfield has de cided to withdraw from the contest for the succession to Senator Sherman's seat, and last night telegraphed State Senator McLain of Warren, Ohio, to that effect. He takes this step at the President's special request. President Hayes believes that he can be much more useful in the work of the pacification of the country as the leader of the Administration party in the House than as a new member of the Senate, and has written him urging this consideration, and expressing the hope that he will forego him. In declining to compete for the promotion, Gen. Garfield puts aside a prize which seems to be within his grasp. It requires 42 votes to make the nomination in the Republican legislative caucus, and reports from Columbus assert that 30 members are supporting him, while the strongest opposing candidate has only 20, His prospects for gaining strength after the first ballet would, it is reported, be much better than those of either of his competitors. Republican members of the new Congress warmly commend the decision Gen. Garfield has made. They say that the Administration party will be very short-handed in men of experience and of ability to take the lead, and that his loss would be irreparable. The success of the new policy toward the South will depend, they add, very largely upon the prudent and sagacious leadership in the House of Representatives. With such leadership they believe that a working majority can be obtained in support of all important measures of legislation which the Republicans may

STANLEY MATTHEWS NOW THE MOST PROMINENT CANDIDATE.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 11 .- The candidates for Senatorial honors seem to be springing up from near ly every section of the State, nearly every Congressional district having some one to put forward. The probabili ties to-night are very much more in favor of Stanley Matthews than heretofore. Although he has been the most prominently named of any candidate, there was a possibility that Gen. Garfield-who was his strongest rival-might, with the aid of his Washington friends and Deacon Smith of The Cincinnati Gazette, secure the prize; but a telegram from Gen. Garfield, withdrawing from the contest, leaves Mr. Matthews far in advance of any other candidate. Gen. Garfleid telegraphs to a member of the Legislature to-day as follows:

Legislature to-day as follows:

The President requests me to remain in the House, where he tainks I can at present be more useful in the work of pacification of the country which his Administration has undertaken; therefore I will not be a canditate for United States Senator. Express my thanks to hose who have desired to support me.

The decision that Gen. Garfield has arrived at coinides with the well-known wishes of a large number of his warmest friends and admirers, who were desirous that he should remain where he is, and use his best efforts to strengthen the new Administration in Congress. It is believed his influence will be of great service to President Hayes in the carrying out of the new policy toward the South, and at the same time receive the warm approval of his party triends in the North. The indications are that most of Gen. Garfield's friends will rally to the support of Mr. Matthews. Some will doubtless be in favor of Mr. Shellaburger, and a few will vote for ex-Attorney-General Taft; but it is conceded that Mr. Matthews will take the lead at the start. Some of his friends are sanguine he will be nominated on the first bailot. Judge West has been mentioned, but as yet has shown little if any strength. The resignation of Secretary Sherman as Senator is expected to reach here tomorrow. Mr. Taft arrived here this evening. President Hayes in the carrying out of the new policy

THE APPOINTING POWER. PENNSYLVANIA OFFICEHOLDERS-ANTICIPATED CON-

TEST BETWEEN SENATORS WALLACE AND CAM-ERON-SOME CANDIDATES FOR FOREIGN MIS-

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The commissions everal prominent Pennsylvania officeholders expire

within the next few months, and considerable uneasiness is already felt by them in regard to their reappointment. The attitude that Senator Cameron has assumed toward the new Administration, and his reported declaration that he will have nothing to do with President Hayes, leads to the belief that very few of the present incumbents, who are the personal

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION. of Republicans, whenever he had an opportunity. appointees of the senior Senator from Pennsylvania, will be retained. To complicate matters somewhat, the almost equal strength of the two parnot even desire to designate the three assistants in ties in the United States Senate has made Senator Wallace, now Chairman of the Democratic caucus, hopeful that he may be able to have some voice in determining who shall hold the offices in his State. The votes of only three or four Repub to go one step in advance of the President in his licans, with those of the Democrats, would defeat the confirmation of any officers obnoxious to Mr. Wallace and the leading Democrats of Pennsylvania. The pressure to be brought to bear upon the President for diplomatic appointments is probably greater than that exercised by any other class of office-seekers. The custom adopted by former Presidents of selecting as diplomatic representatives of the Government gentlemen who have been known to approve the distinctive foreign policy of the Administration has led many to suppose that, in spite of Mr. Hayes's declared policy to make very few immediate changes in the offices, he will recall several foreign representatives of the Government. Among the candidates for foreign missions, the one most prominently mentioned is ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, who is understood to desire the English mission in the place of Mr. Pierrepont, should be be recalled. Gen. Banks is also mentioned by some of his friends, as well as Gen. Logan and Gen. Hawley. Ex-Gov. Noyes, as has already been reported, will be sent to

A special meeting of the new Cabinet has been called to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE SOUTHERN POLICY. PRESIDENT HAYES TO ACT WITH CARE AND DELIB-

ERATION, AND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO HIS OWN

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 11 .- In conversation with a member of Congress on the Louisiana and South Carolina questions, the President said on Saturday that in making up his mind as to the best course to pursue to secure harmony in those States, he should not allow himself to be embarrassed by the idea that he must do nothing that would seem to affect injuriously the validity of his own title to office. That matter he thought had been authoritatively and finally decided. He did not believe that there would be any disposition to higgle about his title if his Administration commanded itself by its acts to the judgment of the country. As soon as the members of the new Cabinet were fairly settled in their position he should ask their careful consideration of the situation in the two States having conflicting governments, and 'he confident that with their aid some method of solving the problems presented would be found which would be fair and just and satisfactory to the people of these States. Several ways out of the difficulty has been considered by him; but he should not adopt any method in a hurry or without much more deliberation than he had as yet found time to give to the subject. In all conversations which the President has held with prominent men on this vexatious matter, he has expressed the same andence that there could be found a safe and houorable road out of troubles proceeding from a conflict of authority. At the same time he made it clear that the maintenance of State government by the presence of the Federal army is repugnant to his ideas and can no longer be tolerated.

INTERVIEW WITH SOUTHERN LEGISLATORS.

Washington, March 11.-The President was visited this evenig by Senator Gordon of Georgia and Representative Gibsen of Louisiana. These gentlemen also accompanied by Senator Lamar of Mississippi, and had interviews with the members of the Cabinet today upon the same business that directed them their interviews with President Hayes to-night, that being with regard to the question of the continuance of the present status in the States of South Carolina and Louislana, and was in response to numerous appeals asking for a performance of the service that engaged their attention. They specially urged the withdrawal of the troops from the State Houses in New-Orleans and Columbia, and sought to know the disposition of the President in that matter.

The interview to-night was perfectly free, and characterized by entire candor on both sides. As to the length of time which will elapse before a final result is reached in this maiter, Senator Gorden, who had a very cordial expression of views from the President, declines to express an opinion necessary delay will take place, and that not more than a few weeks will intervene before a final solution. The President received these gentlemen in the most cordial his opinions as to what was necessary for the purpose of securing peace and prosperity in the Southern States generally, and particularly in the sections in whose interests he was approached.

THE CASE OF MR. KELLOGG. ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND

ELECTIONS-PROBABILITY THAT NO DECISION WILL BE REACHED THIS SESSION. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, March 11 .- At a meeting of the Committee Senate on Privileges and Elections this morning the case of William P. Kellogg, a claimant for a sent in the Senate from the State of Louisiana, was taken up. The Republican members of the committee took the ground that the credentials presented by Mr. Kellogg were egular, and that he has a prima facie title to a scat in the Senate, and that he should be sworn in and allowed to take his sent at once according to the precedents established by long usage of the Senate. Any investigation as to which of the two rival gov ernments in Louisiana is the legal one be deferred until Mr. Kellogg has taken his seat. The Democratic members of the committee held that while the credentials on which Mr. Kellogg claims his seat appear to be regular, they may not be so in fact, as the committee have judicial knowledge that there are two rival governments in Louistana, and therefore there should be an investigation to determine which of them is the legal one before any person is sworn in as Senator to meet again on Monday morning, when this case will ngain come up for discussion, and some action will be taken on the reports to be made by the committee to the Senate. There will be a undority and minority report, the former signed by the Republican and the latter by

the Democratic members of the committee. Senator Morton will make an effort to have the case of Keifogg, claiming a sent as Senator from Louisiana, acted on at this session of the Senate, and the Impression prevails that a favorable report in his case will be made by a majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on Tuesday next. It is not certain, however, that the Senate will agree to act on the case now, as a number of Republican Schators prefer to let the mater res for the present rather than take any action on the vexed Louisiana question which might be embarrassing to the Administration, when by permitting the Kellogg case to go over until the next session it can be determined with much less discussion than if an attempt were made to do so now, and, besides, the matter may be of the Government before that, time. There are now 72 members of the Senate, and four vacancies are to be South Carolina. The Louislana case is first in order, and it is said the Democrats will vote in favor of postponing the case of Kellogg until next session. The Senate is now composed of 38 Republicans, 33 Democrats, and 1 Independent Republican (Judge Davis). The Democrats have all of their Sesators present, but on the Republican side Messrs. Edmunds and Cameron of Wisconsin are confined to their rooms by sickness, and Mr. Ferry has been called home to Michigan by the serious illness of his brother. Consequently, if but two Republicans vote with the Democrats in favor of postponing the case, that mo-

In the Pinchback case, Messrs. Christiancy, Edmunds, Morrill (Vt.), and Paddock, who are now members of the Senate, voted with the Democrats agains' his admission, and Mesers. Booth and Dawes, who would also have voted against his admission, were paired with Messrs. Oglesby and Wright. In the vote on Wednesday last, on the motion to refer the credentials of Mr. Kellogg to the

See Fifth Page.

CHANGES IN THE CHARTER.

CITY OFFICIALS ON ALBANY BILLS. COMMENTS AT THE CITY HALL AND PUBLIC OFFICES

ON THE PROPOSED CUTTING DOWN OF DEPART-MENTS-EXPECTATION OF DEMOCRATS THAT THE BILLS WILL NOT PASS-OPINIONS OF COMMIS-The proposed bill for the reorganization of

the municipal departments is the engrossing theme of conversation in the public offices. Several of the city members of the Legislature called on Mayor Ely on Saturday to talk over the effect of the changes agreed upon by the Sub-Committee on Cities. Police Commissioners Wheeler and Nichols, Fire Com missioner King, Assemblymen Mitchell and Coz-ans, and others had interviews with the Mayor. The Police Commissioners are n interested in Assemblyman Cowdin's bill cleaning the streets by contract. While in favor of giving out contracts for small districts, they consider the use of the police precinct boundaries objectionable, because the limits of the precincts are in the middle of the streets, and much confusion would be caused. amendment will be offered in committee to correct this defect. It is proposed to make the Mayor a member of the Police Commission in all matters relating to the letting of contracts for street cleaning, and the contracts of the Commissioners, including the Mayor. The Police Commissioners have been overrun with applications for work on the streets, and with letters from local politicians recommending applicants. The pay of city laborers is \$1 60 per day, Italians, however, receiving only \$1 20. If the streets are cleaned by contract the contractors can get all the men they want at \$1 per day. By placing the Mayor on the commission and requiring a unanimous vote on contracts it is believed that jobbery and favoritism would

The effect of the proposed reorganization of the city government would be generally to make fewer departments, and to distribute the different branches of city work and supplies among subordinate bureaus responsible to one head. This would approach nearer to the manner in which the departments at Washington are organized. The transfer of the Excise Commission to the Pollee Department would place the granting of licenses in the hands of a non-partisan board. At present the Republican member of the Excise Commission is wholly ignored, and has no share of the patronage. Mayor Ely is reported to have said, however, if the Legislature should determine to merge the Democratic Board of Excise into the Police Department, his party obligations would constrain him to appoint in May next a Democrat in place of Police Commissioner Erhardt, Republican, ose term of office expires at that time. The board would then consist of three Democrats and one Republican. In the Fire Department the new law would leave President Perley, a Republican, in charge, and oust his Brennan and Bailey in the Department of Charities and Correction, and retiring Townsend Cox, that board would be equally divided politically. In the reduction of th Park Commission to one commissioner, Mr. Stebbins is spoken of on all sides as the probable selection. The pressure for a reduction in the number and salarie

of the city officials is strong upon the Republicans in the Legislature, and is supported by the business men and tax-payers of this city. Controller Kelly, who represents Tammany Hall, when before the Committee on Cities at Albany, was opposed to cutting off all the commissioners now mentioned in the bill, but thought the Police Department might be run with three commissioners. The Legislature is Republican in both houses, and it is supposed that Senators Morrissey and Bixby will vote for any measure of retrenchment which will help them in their fight against Tammany Hall. Senator Morrissey is looking for a redection, and hopes to identify himself with some popular measure during the present session which will give him vantage ground next Fall. In the struggle for the local offices, provided for in the proposed act, the Republicans are not united, and are obliged to wait for developments from Washington. Senator Woodin, it is not doubted, will take care of certain friends, but the remaining places to be filled by Republicans cannot be agreed upon until the porty in this State. Senator Conkling and ex-Gov. Morgan are looked upon as representing the opposing prevail, or should a compromise be effected, modification of the proposed amendments to the city charter would be made to suit the altered condition of affairs in the Administration of one or the other Republican element will influence the final passage of the bills. Influential Democrats do not think that these measures will become laws. They assert that the bills will be amended and delayed until nearly the close of the ses-sion, and if then passed will be left with the Governor after the adjournment of the Legislature. They say they re confident that Gov. Robinson will find so many ob jectionable features in them, possibly violations of the Constitution, that he will withhold his approval. VIEWS OF COMMISSIONERS.

TRIBUNE reporters had conversations on Saturday

with the commissioners of several city departments about the proposed changes. Salem H. Wales, President of the Department of Docks, said he felt some reluctance in expressing his views, as the public might say that his statements were influenced by personal considerations, notwithstanding his term of oilice would expire in a fev more weeks. It was his decided conviction that the proposed change in the Dock Department would be very detrimental to the commercial interests of the city, the promotion of which he considered the first duty of her citizens, for New-York was nothing if not commercial and when other scaboard cities were offering special advantages to attract the shapping trade of New-York, it would be unsafe to take any step prejudicial to the thorough supervision of the water front. The proposition as he understood if, was to abolish the Department or Docks and distribute the powers which the Dock C missioners exercise among three different departments of the city government. The work of construction an repairs it was proposed to give to the Department of Public Works; the leas a were to be executed by the sinking Fund Commissioners, and the rentals to be collected by the Finance Department. This was in substance a return to the old system, under the divided responsibility of which, previous to 1870, it is on all sides cknowledged that the docks were neglected, and the revenues, which belonged to the city, were wasted. Measuring from West Eleventh-st., there was a wharf ine of 21 miles, public and private, valued at above \$40,000,000. He considered it his duty to be in his office from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m. to meet constant inquiry about leases or the condition of piers. It would seem as if delay and annoyance would be inevitable if the Sinking Fund Commissioners were alone empowered to make eases. The members of the commission would be apart. and to get them together to consider an application would demand time. Under the old system the Union F-rry Company was permitted to enjoy free from charge dock property of the city which ought to bring in at east an annual rental of \$125,000. Another instance of the kind was the granting of a 10 years' lease to Thomas J. Bare for \$3,000 per annum of pier property from which the city ought to realize at least \$15,000. When the Street Department had control of the repairs the piers went rapidly to decay. In 1870 they were in a disgraceful condition. Between \$100,000 and \$200,000 in rentals remained uncollected to-day because the city did not keep covenant with the lessees in respect to the repair of the piers. After the Dock Department was organized in 1870 it took considerable time and expense to perfect plans and recover the property. The era of extravagant expenditure had passed, and the Commissioners were making it their endeavor to keep within simple methods and careful economy. Past experience, he thought, had shown that it was safer to lodge the whole responsibility in a Board. There was scarcely an hour of the day when some commercial interest was not ceking the services of the Board. He was not oppose ing the consolidation of city departments or any m ure designed to promote economy and reform, but he believed it would be ruinous to scatter the powers and responsibilities of the present Dock Department.

The new scheme proposes to confine the work and supervision of the Park Department to the parks alone. and after May 1, when the term of office of Commissioner Martin will expire, that the Mayor shall appoint on commissioner only. Mr. Martin said on Saturday that he had not seen a draft of the bill, and did not wish to appear to criticize any action of the Legislature; moreover, he could only express his individual opinion; the other Commissioners might think very differently. In his opinion those departments of the City Government which were in their nature dis-tinct and separate should have separate and

distinct heads. He failed to see what good would be accomplished by making any department subordinate to another. It would then be a bureau with a head instead of a department, and that head instead of being directly responsible to the Mayor would be so indirectly through the chief of the department. He could not see why this filtration of responsibility and opinion was better than the present system. So far as the Department of Parks was concerned, one Commissioner was that the others formed an advisory council which was of great value. So far as the expense of a thorough bureau was concerned, it would be nearly if not quite as costly as a distinct department.

The bill provides hereafter for only two Commissioners of Charittes and Correction instead of three as at present. Townsend Cox, one of the Commissioners, and the head not thought much about the proposed changes. It was certain, however, that the work of the department was concerned, it men, and if only two were appointed it would take all their time.

The Department of Buildings will be merged into the Fire Department of Buildings will be merged into the Fire Department of Buildings will be merged into the Fire Department who superintended the construction of buildings through the city. Such influences were brought to bear about 1863 that the oursainest of the Fire Department. All the officers of these companies were expected to keep themselves constantly informed in respect to the buildings in their sections of the city, in order that the assistance which they rendered at fires might be more intelligent and effective. Diagrams of all dangerous and peculiar buildings in the neighborhood were kept in the rooms of each fire company. The Fire Department of Buildings was always subordinate to the buildings must be a practical architect, while the head of the Brice Department of Buildings were merged lato the Fire Department and the possible change a good one, rather than on account of qualifications. An intelligent subordinate under an ignorant existed arc

or communities, which is department, had cost the city nearly \$31,000 a year. This was more than if had cost when managed by the Department of Buildings. The \$50,000 which the bill silowed for the expense of running the Department of Buildings after it was changed to a bureau would certainly be insufficient. He had just received a copy of a protest against the transfer which the joint committee of the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange of New-York had forwarded to the Legislature, citing as reasons that the building law was so init of technicalities that only a practical builder could superintend its execution, and that he should be unfettered in his work. Superince the death of the Legislature, and that he should be unfettered in his work. Superince and that he should be another than the theoret Adams said curious things might appear if one the motives and persons who were pushing the chang were carefully examined.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF ABOUT TO PROPOSE A SETTLE-MENT OF THE PENDING DIFFÉRENCES-ANARCHY AT THE TURKISH CAPITAL-THE ARMENIANS DIS-LONDON, March 11, 1877.

Count Schouvaloff left Paris yesterday for this city. The Observer says "he brings a note which he is ordered to communicate to Lord Derby immediately, proposing that the European Powers and the Porte sign protocol guaranteeing the reforms and placing the Christians under the protection of the Powers." A Berlin telegram on the same subject says: "Count Schouvaloff will carry to London definite proposals for the solution of pending questions. There will be no demand for a pledge of future action. A final protocol is to be signed by the Powers collectively, reviewing previous diplomatic proceedings, recognizing the good offices of Russia on behalf of the Christians, and recommending the Porte to execute the reforms proposed by the conference, and protect its Caristian subjects against their Mohammedan neighbors. Gen, Ingatieff will await at Paris the Powers' replies to this proposal."

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says the Coun eil of Ministers to-day raised objections to several of Montenegro's demands, particularly to the cession of The Montenegrins have resolved to maintain all their demands.

A Reuter telegram from Paris states that President MacMahon will entertain Gen. Ignatieff at a banquet on An interviewer reports that Gen. Ignaticif intimated that he had not wholly relinquished his idea of going to London.

Writing from Pera, March 2, The Times correspondent

Under former Sultans there were instances of tyranni cal, improvident and rapacious government, but under Sultan Abdul Hamid we are in full anarchy, the Palace issuing orders without consulting the Porte the Porte transacting business without guidance from or communication with the Palace. Such a combination of tyranny with anarchy-of absolutism with impotencethe world never witnessed. A dispatch from C nople published in Paris, says: "According to letters from the provinces the Christian population everwhere is molested, especially in Armenia. The Armenian Patriarch, finding his representation to the Porte of no avail, has tendered his resignation. A great stackening in the work of carrying out the reforms is obser able The telegraph operators threaten a strike because the Government has decided to pay their salaries in paper, which involves a reduction of 40 per cent."

The Times's Belgrade dispatch about the preparations n Bosnia for resisting an anticipat-d Austrian movement says: the Governor of the Tuch Provinces has been ordered to send 625,000 pounds of bread and 30,000 pairs of sandals for the army.

FRANCE AND GERMANY ON BAD TERMS. LONDON, March 11, 1877.

A Paris telegram in The Standard of last vening says: " Information of the gravest kind reaches me from a well-informed source. I think it very doubtful that the Government will allow it to be transmitted by telegraph, and therefore sent it by post. The German Government have assumed an attitude toward France which is calculated to cause serious uncasiness as to the maintenance of peace. The German Government have been consistent in their manifestations of ill-will. First came their refusal to take part in the Exhibition of 1878; next the attacks of the German press against France, and now I understand that the Cabinet at Berlin have intimated to France that they regarded the construction of a second line of fortresses as a hostile step. The second line of fortresses was intended step. The second line of fortresses was intended to create an artificial frontier line between Germany and France, without which the inter-country is open to invasion. This pretension on the part of the Berlin Cabinet is simply monstrons. The French have as good right to fortify Arras, Verdun, Besancon, and the Plateau of Langres as the Germans have to increase the fortifications of Mayence, Strasburg, and Metz, and to fortify the Vosges. The French Government have, I understand, compiled, partially at least, with the demands or German and have medicalized not to continue the derstand, compiled, partially at least, which continue the fortifications of Arras, but it is feared that fresh concessions will lead to fresh extrencies, and that these will be carried so far that France will in self-defence have to say no and bid the Germans do their worst."

AN EGYPTIAN CRUISER DESTROYED. CAIRO, March 11, 1877.

An Egyptian man-of-war, which was cruising the Gulf of Sucz to break up the slave traffle, took fire at sea and was entirely destroyed. There were 420 men on board, of whom 400 were saved, including all the

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The Kellogg Opera

Harrisburg, Penn., March 11.—Washington Dill, red about 40 years, was drowned in the Susquehanna River, or Duncannon, last night, by the capsizing of his boat. HOT CREEK, Wy. T., March 11.—Several hundred Indians crossed the road at Utter's ranch, at Last Water, Indian Crees, yesterday. There were a number of squaws and papocaes with them. Several small bands have crossed toward the agency within the past few days.

toward the agency within the past few days.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 11.— The case of the Central Railroad has been adjourned over to Monday by request of one of the directors, who appeared to oppose the action of the President. The Union Trust Company applied to join in the suit in behalf of the Missouri, Kancas and Texas Railroad, and

DEADWOOD, D. T., March 11.-Yesterday the

Roderick Data, 17. I., March 11.—Yesterday the grade was sole by B. F. McCarthy to Gimer & Saulsbury of Salt Lake City for \$50,90. Gimer & Saulsbury of Salt Lake City for \$50,90. Gimer & Saulsbury also purchased one-third interest of the Laura Mine, located in the same vicinity, from C. H. Wagner of Deadwood, for \$10,000.

MONTREAL, March 10.—Mr. Bolckon of Middlesborough, M. P. for Yorkshire, England, has brought suit in the Superior Court of Montreal against the Fouth-Eastern Counties Railway Company and the Hon. A. B. Foster for the recovery of \$1,000,000 for arrears in debentures, and demanding a sale of the road.

mg a said of the road.

ALBANY, March 11.—Superintendent Eaton was on the stand yesterday in the New Capitol investigation, and detailed the pertinactly with which he was urged by the commissioners to accept the superintendency, and stated that he consented only on being assured that he could continue until the completion of the contracts for other work he had in hand.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LETTERS FROM LONDON AND ROME. PYRIGHT AND THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY IN ENGLAND-CLERICAL ABUSES IN ITALY.

In England the Presidential contest has been folowed with keen anxiety by public men. It has elicited an important article by Goldwin Smith, wherein he argues that the days of party rule in this country are numbered. He holds that self-dependence is the inevitable solution of the race question in the South. In Italy the Clerical Abuses bill continues to occupy public attention. The bearings of that measure are outlined by Mr. Trollope in his letter on the next page.

GOLDWIN SMITH AND THE PRESIDENCY. THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION STILL DISCUSSED-THE BRITISH COMMISSION ALMOST INACTIVE-PIKE COUNTY BAILADS IN REQUEST-THE WAR OF THE REVIEWS-MR. SPURGEON'S PRESS CODE.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Feb. 27 .- "A word more about the Presidential Election" is the the title of an article which Mr. Goldwin Smith contributes to Macmillan for March; a singularly philosophical estimate of the conditions under which the struggle has been carried on. The tone of it is throughout most friendly to us; a remark I should not think it necessary to make had not Mr. Goldwin Smith been attacked in America in a way which implied some doubt of his sincere good will to the United States. He is one of those friends who are to be reckoned the best of all: those who have the courage to tell us unpalatable truths. But, as he is writing to Englishmen, his declarations of confidence in the American Republic are frequent and cordial. His opinions on some of the evils so commonly alleged here to be inherent and almost universal in America may well startle Englishmen-on corruption, for example. That corruption exists, Mr. Goldwin Smith admits, as we all must admit, but he asks: "What is American corruption to English corruption in the last century, or to French corruption under the Second Empire ?" He does not believe that the results of the war are to be flung away in any event, yet nobody sees more clearly the difficulties before us. I quote one pas-

What system will succeed it is difficult, let who will be in power at Washington, to say. Still irrepressible is the negro question. Political equality has been decreed by laws which nobody, so far as I can learn, now wishes to repeal; but the decree can hardly take practical effect without social equality, which again is unattainable without intermarriage; and internarriage between the whites and the blacks there will never be; there is less chance of a fusion of the races if possible since the abolition of slavery than there was before. The difference of race will exert its power. You cannot always keep a layonet under the chin of each of the blacks to make him held up his head politically on a level with that of the white; yel if you do not, his head will be bowed by the sense of natural inferiority; he will become politically a dependent, and the distinction between the dominant and the subject race will return. Still this state of thougs will not be slavery; it will be far removed from slavery; and perhaps it is the only practicable solution of the desperate problem which the slave trade has forced on the New World.

Of any serious collision between England and the

Of any serious collision between England and the United States he has no fear "if the British aristocracy can be content to abstain from meddling with the affairs of a hemisphere where it has no business to be, and from attempting, out of selfish fear, to disturb the development of institutions, which, whether destined to become universal or not, are the only institutions possible in the New World. If Canada is ever used for the offensive purpose of aristocratic propagandism, she may be in some danger from the superior force of her republican neighbor; otherwise she is in none." But it is the breaking up of party which Mr. Goldwin Smith considers the most important political fact of the moment. A crisis has arrived which will in his opinion compel the American people to discard party and look out for some other foundation for stable government. If there are more formidable questions than this, the dangers arising from a moral crisis, they belong, says Mr. Goldwin Smith, not to the United States but to Christendom.

We continue to discuss the copyright question. Dr. Appleton's article in The Fortnightly was summarized in numerous journals and duly commented on, but in a tone which might, I fear, give pain to the worthy Senater and his committee who propounded the opinion that "any project for an international copyright will be found inexpedient," Mr. Morrill should, indeed, have remembered how few are they on whom the gift of prophecy is betowed. A faint sound is heard now and then from the Euglish Copyright Commission. It has not, we are told, even begun to consider its report. It is still accumulating evidence, and it has paid \$5,000 for short-hand notes of that already taken. This, remarks one critic, may be beneficial for the shorthand writers, but promises little for the long-hand writers. It is feared the Commission may be buried under the weight of all this material, and that any decision it announces will be futile. Nor is its constitution such as to insure great authority to its report. The presidency of the anciable Lord John Manners would not of itself promise much energy or originality in its work. Its strongest member is perhaps Mr. Anthony Trollope.

Even the absence of copyright does not in all cases nsure the reprinting of good books, nor that general diffusion of intelligence at other people's expense for which Messrs, Harper's famous letter expresses so much so icitude. I have tried vainly to buy a copy of the Pike County Ballads in London, which is the more remarkable because there is a great appetite in this country for American humor. Col. Hay's volume was once published here by an emment pirate, now deceased, but has long since disappeared from the market. You cannot find a copy even on that general magazine of popular literature, a railway book-stall. I have lent my copy till it is quite worn out; and the ballads have been repeatedly copied in manuscript and circulate now in that form, not being procurable in any other.

The battle between Mr. Strahan and Mr. Knowles

between The Contemporary Ecciew that is and The Nineteenth Century that is to be, has been carried into the courts, and ended in a victory for Mr. Knowles. Mr. Strahan's idea that nobody but himself has the right to edit or publish a magazine resembling The Contemporary must by this time be dispelled. If it seems to you incredible that anybody could hold such a view, you have only to read the report of the case. Not merely did Mr. Strahan hold it, but he found three lawyers to urge it, which, considering the fees indorsed on their briefs, is, perhaps, less incredible. Some of the din of this dispute may have reached you; so long has it now been going on. Mr. Knowles was editor of The Contemporary Review, or, as Mr. Strahan says, only assistant editor; he himself, Alexander Strahan, being editor-in-chief. It appears, however, that while Mr. Strahan edited the review in chief without Mr. Knowles's assistance, its circulation did not exceed 2,000; which, with Mr. Knowles's assistance, presently rose to 8,000. By and by Mr. Strahan and Mr. Knowles quarreled. Other difficulties occurred, pecuniary in part, and the upshot of it all was that the review was sold to a limited liability company of which Mr. Strahan was one, and Mr. Knowles was dismissed. Now, it had been Mr. Knowles's tact and energy which had secured to The Contemporary both its large circulation and its very remarkable list of contributors, and it occurred to him, or was suggested to him, that if he would found a new review he could carry with him a good part of the men whose support had enabled him to make The Contemporary what it was. On this idea he acted. He laid the foundations of The Nineteenth Century, Mr. Tennyson contributing the name, and he and many others the promise of assistance. Among those who agreed to write are Prof. Huxley. Cardinal Manning, Prof. Tyndall, the Duke of Ar gyll, Mr. Matthew Arnold, Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, Dean Stauley, and many names hardly less distinguished than these. The publishers of The